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\$3.60
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Atlantic City
Sunday, May 29

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES
Eastern Standard Time
Pennsylvania Station - 7:30 A. M.
Hudson Terminal - 7:30 A. M.
Jersey City - 7:30 A. M.
Stopping at Newark, Elizabeth,
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Returning, leaves
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137 Similar Excursions Sundays,
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Affording unusual opportunities
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HERALD offers a real possibility of
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THEY DID NOT DIE TEARS AND SMILES MARK HARDING VISIT

Chief Executive Is Deeply
Moved as He Views U. S.
Dead at Hoboken.

MUST NOT BE AGAIN
Pleads for Nation So Right-
eous and Powerful None
Will Dare Attack.

POINTS WAY TO FUTURE
Rides Through Miles of Cheer-
ing Children in Brooklyn
and Rejoices in Salutes.

In the long programme which President Harding had planned for himself, a programme which he carried out with such vigor as to tire even his escort of vigilant Secret Service men, there were two moments which seemed to those about the Chief Executive to move him mostly deeply. One was of sadness and the other of joy.

The first of these was when the President, controlling himself by a strong effort, laid a wreath upon one of the 5,212 flag draped caskets of soldiers crowded row on row along the big hall and long pier at Hoboken.

The President's voice was firm and clear, despite his obvious emotion, as he said:

"In the name of the Republic I bestow this tribute on the casket of the first soldier who perished on the soil of the enemy. This opportunity is not chosen to express the suggestion of hatred in the American heart. There is no hatred in the American heart. I have chosen to place this tribute on the casket of one whose death on enemy soil marked the day when our civilization went forward, and the assault on our present day civilization had failed.

"May 24, 1918, is the date on which this soldier was killed, and the name is that of Joseph W. Guyton, Company I, 126th Infantry, a resident and hero of the State of Michigan of the United States of America."

The second incident of the busy day threw the President behind his carefully maintained schedule, but never was a man more pleased to be delayed. The spectacle of the interminable rows of caskets on the Hoboken piers and the serious topic which he had discussed at the Hotel Astor lunch had cast not gloom, but gravely over the President and his party. But Brooklyn had arranged to prevent the President's visit to this city being a sad one.

Manhattan's greeting was most cordial, but unfortunately Manhattan's citizens were all more or less in the dark as to which of the borough's thoroughfares the President would use. Brooklyn knew.

Rode Through Lane of Children.
As the President's party, motorcycle man ahead, pilot car at his wheel's edge, and President's car close behind, swept over the greasy wet pavement of Manhattan Bridge and down into the Brooklyn plaza and Flatbush avenue extension it shot through a narrow lane of children, big, little, clean, dirty, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, marine scouts, scouts, foreign born, American made and every last one happy, damp or wet in the driving rain, and clutching at least one American flag per hand.

The high powered cars which had made it possible for Manhattan spectators to exclaim only "There he goes!" slowed down and the President himself acknowledged the shrill cheers and wild waving of the children. It was in the minds of the chauffeurs to make up for the delay once this cheering and waving was passed. But the clump never was passed.

The President's amazement vied with his delight.
There was in President Harding's day all the action which even a movie director could desire. The roar of guns as the Mayflower steamed under a grey sky past Fort Lafayette and through the Narrows at 6:45 in the morning, the awed silence of the President as he was passed, but he was not already awake.

Off Ninety-sixth street, with navy destroyers at anchor all about her, the Mayflower cast anchor well out in the stream. The John F. Hyman came close, and Acting Marine Inspector James W. Hallcock left her to visit the Mayflower with the information that Mayor Hylan was on board his own municipal yacht with Commissioner Grover A. Whelan and desired to call. The President was happy to receive the Mayor and Commissioner, and they went aboard for a ten minute talk.

At 9:45 the Mayflower's guns started booming. Within three minutes the President and Mrs. Harding were landing and receiving the greetings of F. W. Galbraith, Jr., the national commander of the American Legion.

With the President there came the Secretary of War and Mrs. John W. Weeks, Senator and Mrs. Philander C. Knox, Senator William M. Calder, Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Pan, Gen. and Mrs. Charles E. Sawyer, George B. Christian, Jr., the President's secretary, Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, Senator William M. Calder, Carmel Thompson of Cleveland and Lieut.-Col. Clarence Sherrill, military aide to the President.

The President's party moved swiftly from the pier, through the Ninety-sixth street, where the President was immediately recognized and cheered, to Central Park's little frequented roads. Through the park, emerging suddenly at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, the motor squadron dashed down Fifth avenue.

At Twenty-third street the ferryboat Soranton waited and swiftly hurried the party across to Hoboken. A detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, trench helmets on their heads and rifles at present, welcomed the President on the boat and escorted him across the river. A battalion of the same organization under the command of Major A. J. Gardner, escorted the party up River street and into the reservation of the army piers.

It was then that the President's party saw war at its grimest. The figure 5,212 is nothing, but half after half, and vast rooms after rooms, and finally the length of a 1,000 foot pier, containing nothing but caskets, in close order, each with a flag on top and the name of the soldier, private or officer, and organization stamped on the end, gave a real meaning to the numbers. Soldiers, many of them with wound stripes and medals and service stripes, stood guard over their less fortunate companions. There were in those rooms, wooden boxes the representatives of every division of the American Expeditionary Force save one.

and there was no State among the forty-eight which did not have a fighting citizen dutifully attending its patriotism.

Stern Resolve for Future.

The President's address was not all of mourning for the dead, for they were the dead, but there was in it a stern resolve for the future. It was made in that vast temporary tomb in the grave, the voice of one who realizes to the full the occasion, but the voice rang loud and resonant when President Harding, with upraised, clenched hand, exclaimed:

"It must not be again! It must not be again!"

The President said:

"There grows on me the realization of the unusual character of this occasion. Our Republic has been at war before. It has asked and received the supreme sacrifices of its sons and daughters, and faith in America has been justified. Many sons and daughters made the sublime offering and went to allowed graves as the nation's defenders. But we never before sent so many to battle under the flag in foreign land; never before, with the impressive spectacle of thousands of dead returned to find eternal resting place in the beloved homeland. The incident is without any parallel in history that I know."

"These dead know nothing of our ceremony today. They sense nothing of the sentiment or the tenderness which brings their wasted bones to the homeland for burial, close to kin and friends and cherished associations. These poor bodies are but the clay tenements once possessed of a soul which flamed in patriotic devotion, lighted new hopes on the battle grounds of civilization, and in their sacrifices sped on to achieve autonomy before the court of Eternal Justice."

"We are not met for them, though we love and honor and speak a grateful tribute. It would be futile to speak to those who do not hear or to sorrow for those who cannot sense it or to exhort those who cannot know. But we can speak for country, we can reach those who sorrow and sacrificed through their service, who suffered through their giving, who glory with the Republic through their heroic achievements, who rejoice in the civilization their heroism inspired in living. They have earned everlasting gratitude, which is the supreme solace in dying."

"No one may measure the vast and varied affections and sorrows centering on this priceless cargo of bodies—on living, fighting for and finally dying for the Republic. One's words fail, his understanding is halted, his emotions are stirred beyond control when contemplating these thousands of beloved dead. I find a hundred thousand sorrows touching my heart, and there is ringing in my ears, like an admonition eternal, an insistent call: 'It must not be again! It must not be again!'

"I would not wish a nation for which men are not willing to fight, and I need to die, but I do wish for a nation where it is not necessary to ask that sacrifice. I do not pretend that millennial days have come, but I can believe in the possibility of a nation being so righteous as never to make a war of conquest, and of every nation, so perfect in righteousness that none will dare invoke her wrath. I wish for us such an America."

These heroes were sacrificed in the supreme conflict of all human history. They saw democracy challenged and defended. They saw civilization threatened and rescued. They saw America's honor and her rights as a nation's rights imperiled and stamped those rights with a new sanctity and renewed security.

"They gave all which men and women can give. We shall give our most and best if we make certain that they did not die in vain. We shall not forget, nor let our children forget, the sweat and blood of the home land or sleep in the soil they crimsoned. Our mindfulness, our gratitude, our reverence shall be in the preserved Republic and the maintained liberties and the supreme justice for which they died."

"Our gratitude and our reverence shall be in the preserved Republic and the maintained liberties and the supreme justice for which they fought."

Once more the motor squadron was formed and the return trip to the Manhattan made.

The Commodore was reached at 11:35, and the President and party retired to their rooms on the fifteenth floor for what was on the programme as a short rest. By friends of the President, Senators and other dignitaries swarmed in, and after less than an hour the automobiles with their indefatigable chance taking police motorcyclists sped over the Astor, moving through Forty-fifth street.

Here at least one of the greatest and probably the greatest crowd of diners and spectators who ever jammed the grand ballroom awaited the President, and when he stepped upon the dais with Mrs. Harding, with Elihu Root, toastmaster, between them, loud applause rang out, accompanied by the national anthem.

The guests of the Academy of Political Science, whose members were engaged in a day long discussion of business and government, included the members of the President's party: Elihu Root, toastmaster, Russell C. Leffingwell, Adolph Lewisohn, Frank W. Mondell, Alfred B. Parker, John T. Pratt, Mrs. John T. Pratt, William Howard Taft, Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Frank A. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt, C. M. Johnson, William M. C. Johnson, Warburg, Mrs. Paul M. Warburg and Mrs. John W. Weeks.

In his brief introduction of the President, the only speaker at the luncheon, Elihu Root spoke boldly and eloquently as the great need of the nation. He said he realized the difficulty of the task devolving upon the President and Congress, since autonomy cannot be attained "without the use of the knife, without making enemies, without dismissing citizens from the public service." He assured the President that for every enemy made there would be a thousand friends, ready to hold up their hands in his support and to go with him for the improvement and progress of this country.

"Fill your glasses with whatever the law permits and drink to the health of the President of the United States," he concluded, lifting a beaker of water.

In his address the President said: "Gentlemen: I cannot tell you how gratifying it is to greet a gathering of such men as I am here, brought together for the purpose that animates you."

Government has in recent times assumed a more complex relationship to the public than it ever assumed before. The mobilization of man power, industrial forces and financial resources, which was made necessary in the war's exigencies, could only have been accomplished through the exertion of the utmost powers of government.

"Those powers were exerted to the extreme limit, and stupendously important results were attained. As a result of that demonstration of Government's capacity to force great results in emergencies there has grown up a school of thought which assumes that even in time of peace the same autocratic authority might well be exercised in the general interest."

Many men thoughtlessly urge that Government look ever control, even the conduct of many industries and facilities during the war; there followed a great increase in wages, a vast expansion of business activity, therefore will not assume that continuance of such control and management in time of peace would enable continuance of the same liberality in compensation and profits the same intense business activity."

"Those who look below the surface know that the things which Government accomplished during the war were accomplished to staggeringly great cost which society could not bear for long; a cost that has left society burdened with debts which mortgage generations of the future."

Was Burning Up Capital.

"They know that the feverish seeming of prosperity was not genuine, but was possible only because society was literally burning up its stockpiles of capital; and that this destruction of capital was responsible for the reaction and depression which are now felt universally. In this process the burdens of government have been increased, and it is for us now to find means of lightening those burdens."

"Government, to a greater extent now than ever before, is under obligation to give the greatest service for the lowest possible cost. But it is for certain obvious reasons difficult to do this because Government is not under the necessity to earn profits for the purpose of maintaining competition. These are the prime guarantees of efficiency and fair dealing in private business. They do not apply to Government, and therefore Government should be placed, so far as possible, under a strict system of the methods which are applied to private business to secure these ends."

"Government should be broad, conscientious and intelligent enough to subject itself to these rules, despite that its quality of sovereignty would place it beyond them if it chose to assume that position. Every principle and device which promotes efficiency in private business should be adapted and applied in Government affairs."

"If I trust the public official who decides his public problems as though it were his very own."

To bring economy and efficiency into Government is a task second to none in difficulty. Few people, in or out of the Government, have any conception of the growth of Government business in the last decades before the world war; still fewer are able to realize the pace to which that growth has been speeded up since the war started.

"The multiplication of departments, bureaus, divisions, functions, has resulted in a sort of geometrical increase in the tasks which confront the heads of executive departments when they face reconstruction problems. They find that with their tiny already overstretched forces they are being asked to do more work for less money."

"Fortunately, the prospect is not so hopeless as might appear, because the present organization is so bad that the instant application of a few established principles of sound business organization will result in immediate economies and provide a margin of available means to meet new demands. The party in power is pledged to economy and efficiency, and you may be assured that every energy is being directed to redeem that pledge to the last degree and with all promptness."

"At the behest of his administration President Taft secured from Congress the establishment of an Economy and Efficiency Commission. It made a comprehensive study of activities, organization and personnel of the whole Government establishment. The report on that survey was never printed. But it is available, and it contains a determination where wastages and overappings of functions are. That commission further presented particular suggestions as to how specific economies could be effected, efficiency established, and much money saved."

Problem More Complicated.

"The problem has been vastly complicated and increased as a result of the war. The present Congress has already provided for a Joint Committee on Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government, and a representative of the Executive will serve with this committee, so that there is now in progress a thorough study of the whole problem."

"The task will require some time, and ultimate results must await it. More, it will demand a resolute courage to effect the abolition of the useless and the coordination of the useful."

"But meanwhile we shall, I trust, have a budget system in operation under the law before the opening of the new fiscal year. This is a long step toward reducing into Government the sound methods that great private business establishments have adopted."

Here the President laid aside his notes for a minute and digressed to say: "I understand that Congressional conferees are in accord on the budget bill and it should become a law before the end of the week."

The President digressed further at different points of his speech to say: "The war situation is less intolerable than the situation of a nation who fails to do his duty at the polls."

He asked all citizens to take an active part in politics.

"If politics is unclear," he said, "it is your business to make it clear."

employments once they are created. It requires persistence, determined, unyielding devotion to the public interest."

"There must be utter sacrifice of all sympathy for the place-holder whose chief reason for keeping his position is that he wants to salaried. There must be constant examinations to determine how, in the processes of evolving functions and methods, forces may be reduced and duplications of work eliminated. Inertia, which is easily the greatest force in governmental organization, must be combated at every point."

Must Escape From Rut.

"The fact that a thing has existed for a decade or a century—that things have been done in a certain way for a generation—must be accepted as proving that it ought to continue that way."

"The men who conscientiously and intelligently do this work must not expect to popularize themselves with the office holders or with the liberal spenders. Even the administration which devotes itself relentlessly to such work must understand that it will lose a good deal of immediate popularity on the part of a certain class of politicians which will not be compensated to it at once in the appreciation of the public, for the public will not have the seen, immediate interest or the active concern which will animate the person who finds himself in the line of duty within the power of the executive. We shall need the full support of enlightened public opinion, and, realizing this, I am glad that such as the Academy of Political Science, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the engineering societies and business organizations generally are struggling and discussing these questions."

"Of such counsel will come true appreciation of the difficulties and magnitude of government business, a larger sense of public responsibility and a heightened cooperation between public and private business for the common good."

Heavy Rain Falling.

A heavy rain was falling at the hour when the President, on this changeable day, started for Brooklyn. The file of cars once more turned down Lafayette avenue which now was fully alive to the fact that there was a President in town and acted accordingly. Lafayette street, too, turned itself and its voices inside out in greeting the President. Every principal and device of higher mark than either avenue in greeting the President. The Manhattan approach to the Manhattan Bridge was a point of particularly hearty applause.

Then came Brooklyn, and particularly Brooklyn, Jr., and a slow but happy crawl all the way to the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, where bugles blared out "The Colors" as the President entered. Mayor Hylan and other city officials were waiting here with about 200 guests, who lunched in the big building, and about 4,000 more who came to see the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, which includes many of the 108th Infantry of the Twenty-seventh Division, reviewed by the Commander in Chief of the armies and navies of the United States.

The review was delayed some time by the enthusiasm with which the many guests greeted President and Mrs. Harding. Finally, at 2:45, after his luncheon in the armory more than an hour, Mr. Harding extricated himself from his admirers and entered the big drill room, where the regiment, immobile as if of stone, was drawn up. With him, to participate in the review, was Secretary Weeks. They were welcomed by Col. Thomas F. Ryan, commanding the regiment; Lieut. Col. V. L. Outerbridge and others of the staff. Meanwhile Mrs. Harding, the others of the party, Major Gen. John P. O'Ryan, Rear Admiral Hux, Borough President Riegelman and others had already taken their places in the stand. The President, escorted by Col. Ryan and Secretary Weeks, with other officers, passed around the floor while great searchlights in the four corners focused on the men.

President Harding did not leave the armory until he had expressed his appreciation of the review and also of the greeting which the younger brothers and sisters of these young veterans had accorded him. Standing before the men and addressing them rather than the massed spectators, he said:

"Officers and members of the Twenty-third Regiment, ladies and gentlemen, my countrymen all:

"I am very happy to have had the experience of witnessing the makeup and something of the training of this wonderful organization. I cannot quite tell you the impressions I have been having while I watched your maneuvers. Somehow, in the wonderful impress you have put on me, I feel a responsibility for the Republic I join you in pride in the history and in the achievement of the present condition of the Twenty-third Regiment."

"Somewhere there is a new feeling in my breast today—I saw 6,000 soldiers dead—somehow there has been a prayer in my heart ever since that there shall be a nation so righteous and so just that we shall never be called upon to make war so long as God and men may rule together. I hope you will never be called; but if you are I should only ask that the Twenty-third serve in the future as it has in the past."

Preserve America for Children.

"And another impress came to me today. What a wonderful welcome you gave me in Brooklyn. I don't believe I ever dreamed there were so many children in the United States of America—sweet, rollicking, laughing, hopeful children of the republic. I don't believe anyone with responsibility can ride through such a company of American childhood as we did this afternoon without having a new resolve in his heart. I have resolved, my fellow Americans,

that I want the children who hailed us this afternoon to have the same republic, the same liberty, the same rights, the same justice, the same hopes that we inherited from those who went before us. I want them to have our America free, untrammelled, confident of itself. "If you have ever had any doubt of the righteousness of the Republic, if you have ever had any doubt about the wisdom of the founders, I ask you to turn again to the picture of the afternoon and see these children, garbed in essentially the same raiment, participating in the same salutations, shining with the same laughter, cherishing the same hopes, rising in the hopefulness of youth to the same opportunity in life. Ah, let me no one challenge. It may be true that some of these children are not prepared to embrace opportunity, but the wonderful thing of America is that opportunity beckons to all these young Americans alike. Ask them to enter into the privileges of the Republic."

"And if you want another picture find it in the foresting soldiers before me now."

The shadow of the war fell once more across the ceremony when President and Mrs. Harding at the conclusion of the review crossed the floor to a special box where fifty-two wounded soldiers, all old members of the 108th, had watched with wistful eyes the brisk maneuvers of their former comrades and the younger men who had taken their places and the places of others whose bodies lay in Flanders or on that Hoboken pier. These boys, all from the Fox Hills Hospital, Staten Island, had been brought to the review by Surrogate Wingate of Brooklyn.

"How are you boys?" the President asked, shaking hands heartily. "Good luck to you!"

Mrs. Harding stood silent, with tear filled eyes, before a cot on which Douglas Miles, totally paralyzed on the left side and partially paralyzed on the right, lay motionless. The young soldier smiled cheerfully up at her. The President's wife gently took his right hand, which still could return the clasp, and then laid in his hand a big pink rose, her only decoration.

After the review the squadron returned once more to the Commodore, greeted on both sides of the river by hearty cheers.

He took a trip to Europe—
and it cost him \$30,000

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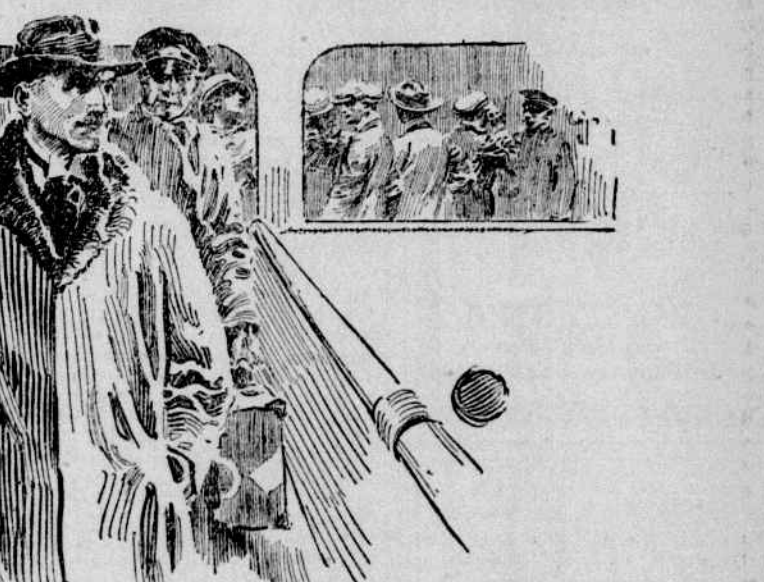
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